

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE GENUS AEGIPHILA. XXVI

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AEGIPHILA Jacq.

Additional synonymy: Aegiphia [L. C. Rich.] apud López-Palacios, Fl. Venez. Verb. 78, in syn. 1977.

Additional bibliography: Hocking, Excerpt. Bot. A.25: 378. 1975; Moldenke, Phytologia 40: 316—346. 1978.

AEGIPHILA COWANI Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Hocking, Excerpt. Bot. A.25: 378. 1975; Moldenke, Phytologia 40: 214. 1978.

AEGIPHILA DEPPEANA Steud.

Emended synonymy: Aegiphila deppeana Moldenke, Suppl. List Inv. Names [1], in syn. 1941; López-Palacios, Fl. Venez. Verb. [51], fig. 5. 1977.

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 40: 318—319. 1978.

AEGIPHILA HIRSUTA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 27: 353 (1973) and 40: 226. 1978.

AEGIPHILA LAXIFLORA Benth.

Additional synonymy: Aegiphila laxiflora Moldenke apud López-Palacios, Fl. Venez. Verb. [109], fig. 22. 1977.

AEGIPHILA SALTENSIS Legname

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 40: 346. 1978.

The corollas on Schiavone & al. 11865C are said to have been "white".

Although the original publication of A. saltensis is dated "1973", it was apparently not actually published until 1974.

Citations: BOLIVIA: Tarija: Schiavone, Cuezco, Figueroa, & Legname 11865C (N). ARGENTINA: Salta: Legname & Cuezco 8450C (Ld, Ws); Mármol, Legname, & Cuezco 8824C (Ws); Ververoort & Cuezco 7776C (N).

AEGIPHILA SALTICOLA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 27: 358—359. 1973.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Pará: Mexia 5922 (Au—197709—  
isotype).

## AEGIPHILA SCANDENS Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 27: 359. 1973; López-Palacios, *Fl. Venez. Verb.* 23, 34, 63, 166—167, & 646. 1977; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 40: 319. 1978.

The corollas on Ribeiro 974 are said to have been "yellow" when fresh. López-Palacios (1977) cites Steyermark, Bunting, & Blanco 101487 from Apure, Venezuela, but with a question. In a personal communication to me he says that he now feels that this collection is better regarded as representing A. elata var. macrophylla (H.B.K.) López-Palacios.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Amazônas: Ribeiro 974 [Herb. IPHAN. 149664] (Ld).

## AEGIPHILA SELLOWIANA Cham.

Additional synonymy: Aegyphylla sellowiana Cham., in herb.

Additional bibliography: Buek, *Gen. Spec. Syn. Candoll.* 3: 9. 1858; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 27: 359—361 (1973) and 28: 438. 1974; Troncoso, *Darwiniana* 18: 393 & 408. 1974; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 34: 257 (1976), 36: 34 (1977), and 40: 211 & 340. 1978.

Recent collectors describe this species as a branched shrub or small slender tree or treelet, 1.5—6 m. tall, the trunk 5—10 cm. in diameter, the twigs "thick, pale purple-brown velvety", the leaves large and flaccid, to 45 cm. long and 20 cm. wide, the immature fruit green or "green proximally, yellow-green distally", and the mature fruit dry, "marrão" or "marron pálido".

They have found it growing in rainforests or dark rainforests, campo cerrado, capoeira, along brushy roadsides, in areas of forest and shrubby campo, forest clearings on terra firma, in semi-destroyed Arancaria forests, and "among shrubs and trees on grassy cutover hillsides with streams and blocky sandstone outcrops", at altitudes of 150—1050 meters, flowering in January, April, October, and December, fruiting in February, March, May, and July.

The corollas are said to have been "white" on Hatschbach 25007, Kummrow 867, Pereira 5651, and Vinha & Castellanos 20 and "whitish" on Hatschbach 35683.

Material of A. sellowiana has been misidentified and distributed in some herbaria as A. paraguariensis Briq. and as "Solanaceae".

On Lindeman & Haas 373 there is a note saying that it "agrees well with Krukoff 5060 determined as A. bracteolosa Moldenke". The latter, however, is a very different Amazonian species.

The Little & al. 364, cited below, has only immature leaves, although it is in full anthesis, and is placed here tentatively. It is described as a tree, 6 m. tall, the trunk 10 cm. in diameter, and was encountered at 700 meters altitude, in flower in September, known locally as "cusum".

The Irwin, Harley, & Onishi 29468, cited below, was distributed as and previously cited by me as A. paraguariensis Briq. This collection seems to combine the characters of A. sellowiana and A. par-

aguariensis and may represent a natural hybrid between the two taxa. Tentatively, it is probably better placed here as A. sellowiana. The collectors describe it as a tree, 3.5 m. tall, the trunk 8 cm. in diameter, the immature fruit green in January, and found it growing among rock outcrops at 1750 m. altitude.

The Lindeman & Haas 702, 925, 1606, 1694, 1726, 3321, & 3381, distributed as A. sellowiana, actually are A. mediterranea var. brevilobata Moldenke.

Additional citations: ECUADOR: Morona Santiago: Little, Ortega U., Samaniego V., & Vivar C. 364 (Ld). Napo-Pastaza: Asplund 18789 (Ld, N). Pastaza: Holm-Nielsen & Jeppesen 497 (N). BRAZIL: Amazonas: Campbell, Ongley, & Ramos P.20801 (Ld, N). Bahia: T. S. Santos 835 (N), 1451 (N); Vinha & Castellanos 20 (Ld, N). Espirito Santo: Lanna Sobrinho 1002 [Herb. FEEMA. 5023] (Ld). Goiás: Irwin, Anderson, Stieber, & Lee 34355 (W-2709845). Mato Grosso: Hatschbach 25007 (W-2706096). Minas Gerais: Anderson, Stieber, & Kirkbride 35995 (Ld, N, Ws); Irwin 2063 (Au-172818); Irwin, Harley, & Onishi 29468 (Ld, N, W-2759075). Paraná: Hatschbach 35683 (Ld), 39947 (Ld); Hatschbach, Lindeman, & Haas 13669b (N); Kumarow 867 (Ld); Lindeman & Haas 373 (Ld), 1927 (Ld), 4042 (Ws). Rio de Janeiro: E. Pereira 5651 [Herb. Brad. 14377] (Mu, N). Rio Grande do Sul: Lindeman & Garcia 6422 (Ut-320430). São Paulo: W. R. Anderson 10710 (Ld, N); Davidse 10507 (Ld); Eiten & Eiten 7918 (N, W-2688198); F. C. Hoehne s.n. [Herb. Inst. Bot. S. Paulo 24535] (N). State undetermined: Clausen s.n. (P); Herb. Richard s.n. (P).

#### ÆGIPHILA SESSILIFLORA Moldenke

This taxon is now known as A. grandis var. sessiliflora (Moldenke) Moldenke, which see.

#### ÆGIPHILA SESSILIFLORA var. CUATRECASASI Moldenke

This taxon is now known as A. grandis var. cuatrecasasi (Moldenke) López-Palacios, which see.

#### ÆGIPHILA SKUTCHII Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 27: 362. 1973; Molina R., *Ceiba* 19: 95. 1975; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 34: 252. 1976.

#### ÆGIPHILA SMITHII Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 27: 362-363. 1973; Soukup, *Biota* 11: 4. 1976.

The corollas on McDaniel & Santiago 2510 are said to have been "greenish" when fresh and these collectors refer to the plant as a "liana flor color beige", and have found it growing in clay soil at the edge of upland rainforests, at an altitude of 130 meters, flowering in June. They report that it is not employed in any way by the natives of the area. Other recent collectors describe it

as a vine or liana, 3 m. long, the stem diameter 3 cm., the flower-buds cream-color, and the immature fruit green or pale-green. They encountered it along paths on terra firma and in primary rain-forests, flowering in July and fruiting in August.

Additional citations: PERU: Loreto: Croat 18666 (W-2800325, Ws), P.18452 (W-2786741); Lleras, Steward, Ongley, Coelho, Ramos, & Lima P.17162 (Ld, N); Mathias & Taylor 5453 (W-2653072); McDaniel & Santiago 2510 (W-2667055).

#### **AEGIPHILA SORDIDA** Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 27: 363. 1973; Soukup, *Biota* 11: 4. 1976.

#### **AEGIPHILA SPICATA** (Rusby) Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 27: 363-364 (1973) and 32: 52. 1975.

Schunke Vigo describes this plant as a liana, 6-7 meters long, with "brilliant yellow-green (2.5 GY 9/8)" corollas and found the plant in anthesis in November.

Additional citations: PERU: Loreto: Schunke Vigo 6640 (W-2703832).

#### **AEGIPHILA SPLENDENS** Schau.

Additional bibliography: Buek, *Gen. Spec. Syn. Candoll.* 3: 9. 1858; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 27: 364. 1973.

#### **AEGIPHILA SPRUCEANA** Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 27: 364 (1973) and 28: 453. 1974; López-Palacios, *Fl. Venez. Verb.* 25, 36, 168-169, & 646. 1977.

López-Palacios (1977) claims that Spruce 3017, previously cited by me as from Brazil, actually was collected in Venezuela since the Kew specimen is inscribed "In silvis recentioribus ad pedem montis Cocui, Julio /53". It is not a cotype collection.

Emended citations: VENEZUELA: Amazonas: Spruce 3017 (B, K, N-photo, N-photo, N-photo, S, S, V, Z-photo, Z-photo, Z-photo).

#### **AEGIPHILA STEYERMARKII** Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 27: 358 & 365 (1973) and 28: 453. 1974; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes* 14: 21. 1974; López-Palacios, *Fl. Venez. Verb.* 14, 163, 165, 177, & 646. 1977; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 40: 346. 1978.

Ruiz-Terán & López-Palacios describe this plant as an "Arbusto erecto, ramificado, inerme, 80-100 cm. Cáliz verde claro a verde pardúsculo" and found it growing at 1300 meters altitude, flowering in July. They report the vernacular name, "koméi-yek", a name also reported by them for A. roraimensis Moldenke, a species which López-Palacios regards as conspecific.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: Ruiz-Terán & López-Palacios 11387 (Ld).

**AEGIPHILA STEYERMARKII** var. **MACROPHYLLA** Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 27: 358 & 365 (1973) and 28: 453. 1974; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes* 14: 21. 1974; López-Palacios, *Fl. Venez. Verb.* 14, 177, & 646. 1977.

López-Palacios regards this taxon as identical to A. roraimensis Moldenke, but I am yet not convinced.

**AEGIPHILA STEYERMARKII** var. **OBTUSIFOLIA** Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 27: 358 & 365. 1973; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes* 14: 21. 1974; López-Palacios, *Fl. Venez. Verb.* 163, 165, & 646. 1977.

**AEGIPHILA SUFFLAVA** Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 27: 365—366. 1973; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes* 17: 40. 1976; Soukup, *Biota* 11: 4. 1976; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 36: 32. 1977.

López-Palacios (1976) cites Fernández-Pérez 6855 (in the Bogotá herbarium), from Amazonas, Colombia, the first record of this species from Colombia.

**AEGIPHILA SUFFLAVA** var. **KLUGII** Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 27: 366. 1973; Soukup, *Biota* 11: 4. 1976.

**AEGIPHILA SYLVATICA** Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 27: 366. 1973; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes* 17: 40. 1976.

In a personal communication to me, López-Palacios says of this species: "Sólo hay el tipo de Puerto Wilches. No confirmada por colecciones posteriores. Moldenke dice que es una especie muy anómala."

**AEGIPHILA TERNIFOLIA** (H.B.K.) Moldenke

Additional synonymy: Aegiphila ternifolia f. ternifolia [H.B.K.] ex López-Palacios, *Pittieria* 5: 47. 1973.

Additional bibliography: Buek, *Gen. Spec. Syn. Candoll.* 3: 19. 1858; Pittier, *Supl. Fl. Usual. Venez.* 54. 1939; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 27: 366—370 (1973), 28: 435, 453, 454, & 460 (1974), and 34: 255. 1976; López-Palacios, *Fl. Venez. Verb.* 24, 26—30, 169—174, 633, 646, 647, & 649, fig. 38. 1977; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 40: 345. 1978.

Additional illustrations: López-Palacios, *Fl. Venez. Verb.* [170], fig. 38. 1977.

López-Palacios (1977) cites from Venezuela only the following collections: Aragua: Aristeguieta 2972. Mérida: Bernardi 720. Miranda: Humboldt & Bonpland 703. The last-mentioned is the type collection, deposited in the Paris herbarium.

Jahn 444 is a mixture of the typical form of the species and f.

oppositifolia López-Palacios.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Aragua: Jahn 444, in part (W-703726)].

AEGIPHILA TERNIFOLIA f. OPPOSITIFOLIA López-Palacios

Additional bibliography: Buek, Gen. Spec. Syn. Candoll. 3: 9. 1858; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 27: 368—370 (1973), 28: 435, 453, 454, & 460 (1974), and 34: 255. 1976; López-Palacios, *Fl. Venez. Verb.* 173—174, 633, 646, & 651. 1977.

Aristeguieta 2972 is said by López-Palacios to have ternate leaves on the Caracas herbarium specimen, but the specimen in the New York Botanical Garden herbarium has decussate-opposite leaves.

Ruiz-Terán & López-Palacios refer to this plant as an "Árbol erecto, inerme, 8—10 m. Hojas opositidecusadas y 3-verticiladas" and "perennifolio, 6 m." They found it growing at altitudes of 1800—2150 m., fruiting in January and September, and refer to their no. 10179 as a topotype. Jahn 444 is a mixture of this form and the typical form of the species. The label accompanying Macbride's type photograph 28389, cited below, is inscribed "Moritz 896", but the photograph itself shows Moritz's number as "897".

López-Palacios (1977) cites the following collections of this form from Venezuela: Aragua: Allart 426; Aristeguieta & Medina 2964; Fendler 841; Jahn 444; Karsten s.n.; Moritz 897; Pittier 9347; Ruiz-Terán & López-Palacios 10179; Steyermark 86211, 90886; Steyermark, Wurdack, & Prance 95869; Trujillo s.n. Federal District: Lasser 978, 979; Steyermark 55055. Lara: Smith V.3754. Mérida: Bernardi 6087; Little 15572; López-Palacios 3088; Maguire 39437; Ruiz-Terán 1689, 3088. Trujillo: Quintero & Carroz 1105; Ruiz-Terán & López-Palacios 7630; R. F. Smith V.4439. He comments that the label for Steyermark 86211 is inscribed "Dto. Federal", but the collection was actually made in Aragua.

The Bruijn 1431, distributed as A. verrucosa, actually is A. racemosa Vell.

In a personal communication to me, López-Palacios records the vernacular name, "chicharra", for this form and notes that "Seguramente que también se le aplica a la forma típica".

Additional & emended citations: COLOMBIA: Santander: Killip & Smith 19295 (W-1354567). VENEZUELA: Aragua: Allart 426 (W-1230288); Jahn 444 in part (Ve, W-703724, Z-photo); Ruiz-Terán & López-Palacios 10179 (Ld). Trujillo: Ruiz-Terán & López-Palacios 7630 (Ac). MOUNTED CLIPPINGS: Moldenke, *Brittonia* 1: 258—260. 1934 (W).

AEGIPHILA TRIFIDA Sw.

Additional bibliography: Sweet, *Hort. Brit.*, ed. 2, 416. 1830; Loud., *Hort. Brit.*, ed. 2, 550. 1832; Sweet, *Hort. Brit.*, ed. 3, 550. 1839; Buek, Gen. Spec. Syn. Candoll. 3: 9. 1858; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 27: 370 (1973) and 36: 39. 1977.

Both Sweet (1830) and Loudon (1832) list this species as cultivated in British gardens, introduced from Jamaica in 1826. They call it the "trifid-flowered aegiphila". Proctor has encountered it in thickets on serpentine on steep wooded hillsides and in rain-forests on steep slopes, at 1750—3000 feet altitude, flowering and fruiting in March and September, and describes it as a straggling shrub, 2—3 m. tall, with pale-yellow or yellow corollas.

Additional citations: JAMAICA: Proctor 23352 (Ld), 29990 (Ld), 33526 (W—2777947, Z).

#### AEGIPHILA TRUNCATA Moldenke

This taxon is now reduced to synonymy under A. grandis Moldenke and all previously published notes should be transferred to that taxon.

#### AEGIPHILA UMBRACULIFORMIS Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 27: 371 (1973), 28: 437 (1974), and 40: 215. 1978.

The corollas are said to have been "pinkish-white" on Mathias & Taylor 5995 and these collectors describe the plant as a shrub, 1 m. tall, with steel-blue fruit, and found it growing in woods, flowering and fruiting in July. Schunke Vigo describes it as a shrub, 4—5 m. tall, and encountered it in high dry tropical forests at 300—400 m. altitude, in immature [green] fruit in December. Other recent collectors refer to the plant as an unbranched shrub, 1—2 m. tall, growing in wet and secondary forests, the rachis and pedicels dull red-purple, the calyx pale-brown, the corolla-tubes cream, the limb dull-pink abaxially and whitish adaxially, and the fruit green (in January). They have found it at 1380 m. altitude, flowering in April.

Material has been misidentified and distributed in some herbaria as "A. cuneata var. cuneata".

Additional citations: PERU: Cuzco: Plowman & Davis 4867 (G). Huánuco: Plowman 5902 (G); Schunke Vigo 1337 (N, W—2750812), 1374 (W—2750813). San Martín: Mathias & Taylor 5995 (F—1728081).

#### AEGIPHILA VALERII Standl.

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 27: 371. 1973.

Additional citations: COSTA RICA: Guanacaste: Jiménez M. 1344 (W—2751890).

#### AEGIPHILA VALLENSIS Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 27: 371—372. 1973.

Barclay and his associates describe this plant as a shrub, 2 m. tall, with arching branches, and encountered it in the open sun on streambanks, at 1625 m. altitude, flowering and fruiting in August.

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Cundinamarca: Barclay, Jua-jib-loy, & Gana 3642 (W—27772443).

**AEGIPHILA VELUTINOSA** Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 27: 372. 1973; Soukup, *Biota* 11: 4. 1976.

**AEGIPHILA VENEZUELENSIS** Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 27: 358 & 372 (1973) and 28: 436. 1974; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes* 14: 21. 1974; López-Palacios in Steyermark & Brewer-Carías, *Bol. Soc. Venez. Cienc. Nat.* 132/133: 397. 1976; Steyermark & Brewer-Carías, *Bol. Soc. Venez. Cienc. Nat.* 132/133: 197, 205, & 207. 1976; López-Palacios, *Fl. Venez. Verb.* 24, 31, 174—180, & 646, fig. 39. 1977; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 40: 346. 1978.

Illustrations: López-Palacios, *Fl. Venez. Verb.* [175], fig. 39. 1977.

López-Palacios (1974) feels that *A. steyermarkii* var. *macrophylla* Moldenke belongs in the synonymy of *A. venezuelensis*, but of this I am not as yet persuaded.

Recent collectors describe *A. venezuelensis* as a tree, 2.5 m. tall, the leaves subcoriaceous, dull-green above, paler dull-green beneath, and have found it in flower in February at 1750—1800 m. altitude.

López-Palacios (1977) cites the following collections from Venezuela: Bolívar: Maguire 32940, 33014, 33457; Steyermark 60263, 74964, 75516a, 75664, 75835, 109374, 109539, 109662; Steyermark & Aristeguieta 79; Steyermark, Dunsterville, & Dunsterville 92604; Steyermark & Wurdack 810, 848, 1082, 1089.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: Steyermark, Carreño Espinoza, & Brewer-Carías 109374 (W—2813839).

**AEGIPHILA VENEZUELENSIS** var. **SERRATA** Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 27: 372—373 (1973) and 28: 436. 1974; López-Palacios, *Fl. Venez. Verb.* 24, 31, 178—180, & 646, fig. 40. 1977.

Illustrations: López-Palacios, *Fl. Venez. Verb.* [179], fig. 40. 1977.

López-Palacios (1977) reports that this taxon lives at altitudes of 1300—1700 meters. He cites the following collections from Venezuela: Amazonas: Cowan & Wurdack 31298; Maguire & Wurdack 30042; Maguire, Wurdack, & Bunting 36592; Maguire, Wurdack, & Maguire 42582. Aragua: Agostini & Farifas 107. Bolívar: Steyermark & al. 109209. Yaracuy: Bunting 4272; Steyermark 100249.

**AEGIPHILA VERTICILLATA** Vell.

Additional synonymy: *Aegiphila verticillata* Vell. ex Thomazini, *Phyton* 32: 53, sphalm. 1974.

Additional bibliography: Buek, *Gen. Spec. Syn. Candoll.* 3: 9. 1858; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 27: 373—374. 1973; Thomazini, *Phyton* 32: 53—60. 1974; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 31: 392. 1975; Thomazini,

Biol. Abstr. 59: 7457. 1975; López-Palacios, Fl. Venez. Verb. 43 & 646. 1977; Moldenke, Phytologia 40: 317. 1978.

The corollas on Hatschbach 3110 are said to have been "cream"-color when fresh. Davidse & Ramamoorthy refer to the plant as a shrub, only 1 m. tall, with red fruit in February, and found it growing in grassland with scattered low shrubs on hilltops at 1160 m. altitude. Thomazini (1974) has found mycorrhiza in the roots of this species resembling those seen in the roots of Paris.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais: Davidse & Ramamoorthy 10851 (Ld, N); Langsdorff s.n. (W-1573974). Paraná: Hatschbach 3110 (W-2706091).

#### AEGIPHILA VILLOSA (Aubl.) Gmel.

Additional synonymy: Aegiphila villosa Aubl. apud J. F. Gmel. in L., Syst. Nat., ed. 13, imp. 1, 2: 259. 1789.

Additional bibliography: Buek, Gen. Spec. Syn. Candoll. 3: 9. 1858; Moldenke, Phytologia 27: 374-375. 1973.

Specimens of this species in some herbaria have been misidentified as Cordia sp.

Additional citations: FRENCH GUIANA: Aublet s.n. [F. G. Meyer photo 4069] (Gz--photo of type); Sagot 196 (P).

#### AEGIPHILA VITELLINIFLORA Klotzsch

Additional bibliography: Buek, Gen. Spec. Syn. Candoll. 3: 9. 1858; Moldenke, Phytologia 27: 355 & 375-376. 1973; Hocking, Excerpt. Bot. A.23: 291. 1974; Moldenke, Phytologia 40: 232. 1978.

Hatschbach refers to this plant as a vine, the corollas "cream"-color, and encountered it at river margins, flowering in December.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Mato Grosso: Hatschbach 40614 (Ld). MOUNTED ILLUSTRATIONS: Schau. in Mart., Fl. Bras. 9: pl. 47. 1851 (N, Z).

#### AEGIPHILA WIGANDIOIDES Lundell

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 27: 376. 1973; Hocking, Excerpt. Bot. A.26: 5. 1975; Moldenke, Phytologia 40: 334. 1978.

Breedlove describes this species as a tree, 65 feet tall, and encountered it on slopes with Liquidambar, Quercus, and Pinus, at 5100 feet altitude, flowering in April, identifying it as "Aegiphila aff. monstrosa Moldenke".

Additional citations: MEXICO: Chiapas: Breedlove 9665 (Ld).

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